

Japanese Patent Laid-Open Number 3-176068

Laid-Open Date: July, 31, 1991

Request for Examination: Not made

Application No. 1-314924

Application Date: December 4, 1989

Inventor: S.ENDO, M.ISHII, Y.SAKURAI

Applicants: TERMO Corporation et al.

1. Title of the invention

MEDICAL DEVICES AND METHODS FOR PRODUCING THE

SAME

2. What is claimed is:

(1) A medical device used in contact with blood wherein a surface to be brought into contact with blood is formed from a polymeric compound consisting of the repeating structural units represented by the following Formulae I and II:

(Formula I and Formula II)

wherein R is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms, R' is a straight alkylene group having 2 to 10 carbon atoms or an aromatic ring residue, R" is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 7 carbon atoms, n is 1 to 180 and m is 1 to 400; and wherein said surface is present as a spherulite.

(2) A medical device according to Claim 1 wherein the mean diameter of said spherulite is 0.5 to 50.0  $\mu$ m.

(3) A method for producing a medical device used in contact with a blood, wherein a surface of a substrate to be brought into contact with blood

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(2) A medical device according to Claim 1 wherein the mean diameter of said spherulite is 0.5 to 50.0  $\mu$ m.

(3) A method for producing a medical device used in contact with a blood, wherein a surface of a substrate to be brought into contact with blood

is coated with a solution containing a polymeric compound consisting of the repeating structural units represented by the following Formulae I and II:

(Formula I and Formula II)

wherein R is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms, R' is a straight alkylene group having 2 to 10 carbon atoms or an aromatic ring residue, R" is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 7 carbon atoms, n is 1 to 180 and m is 1 to 400; and then dried at 40 to 80 °C to form a layer of said polymeric compound having a surface which is present as a spherulite.

(4) A method for producing a medical device according to Claim 3 wherein the dry thickness of the layer of said polymeric compound is 0.1 to 5.0  $\mu\text{m}$ .

(5) A method for producing a medical device according to Claim 3 or 4 wherein the mean diameter of said spherulite is 0.5 to 50.0  $\mu\text{m}$ .

(6) A method for producing a medical device used in contact with blood, wherein a melt molding step is performed using a polymeric compound consisting of the repeating structural units represented by the following Formulae I and II:

(Formula I and Formula II)

wherein R is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms, R' is a straight alkylene group having 2 to 10 carbon atoms or an aromatic ring residue, R" is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 7 carbon atoms, n is 1 to 180 and m is 1 to 400; and then the molded surface is treated with a solvent and dried at 40 to 80 °C to form a spherulite on the surface.

(7) A method for producing a medical device according to Claim 6 wherein the mean diameter of said spherulite is 0.5 to 50.0  $\mu\text{m}$ .

### 3. Detailed Description of the Invention

#### <Technical Field to which the Invention Belongs>

The present invention relates to a medical device used in contact with blood such as a component of a blood circuit, as well as a method for producing the same.

#### <Prior Art>

An extracorporeal circuit of blood is formed from various tubes, connectors for connecting the tubes, an artificial organ (artificial lung, artificial kidney) and the like, and a polyvinyl chloride is mainly used to form a tube and polypropylene or polycarbonate is mainly used to form a connector and a casing for an artificial organ.

These materials are selected because they exhibit excellent mechanical properties and processability, and are highly safe to humans (no effluent or toxicity) and can be produced from low-priced materials.

Nevertheless, some of these materials involve problems in terms of the compatibility with blood. Thus, blood circulation for a prolonged period may cause a thrombus on the surface in contact with the blood.

Accordingly, it is required to infuse an anticoagulant such as heparin continuously into a circuit if a long-term blood circulation is intended, but in view of an adverse effect on a human body such as a postoperative hemorrhagic tendency the continuous infusion of an anticoagulant described above is not preferred and rather should be avoided as long as possible.

As a result, it has been desired to develop a material as a constituent of a blood circuit which requires no anticoagulant medication but which itself has an antithrombotic performance.

<Problems that the invention is to solve>

The present invention has been made in view of the disadvantage associated with a prior art described above and its objective is to provide a medical device which itself has an antithrombotic activity as well as a method for producing the same.

<Means for solving the problems>

The objective described above can be accomplished by the present invention described below.

Thus, the present invention is a medical device used in contact with blood wherein a surface to be brought into contact with the blood is formed from a polymeric compound consisting of the repeating structural units represented by the following Formulae I and II:

(Formula I and Formula II)

wherein R is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms, R' is a straight alkylene group having 2 to 10 carbon atoms or an aromatic ring residue, R" is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 7 carbon atoms, n is 1 to 180 and m is 1 to 400; and wherein said surface is present as a spherulite.

It is preferred that the mean diameter of the spherulite described above is 0.5 to 50.0  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Furthermore, the present invention is a method for producing a medical device used in contact with blood, wherein a surface of a substrate

to be brought into contact with blood is coated with a solution containing a polymeric compound consisting of the repeating structural units represented by the following Formulae I and II:

(Formula I and Formula II)

wherein R is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms, R' is a straight alkylene group having 2 to 10 carbon atoms or an aromatic ring residue, R" is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 7 carbon atoms, n is 1 to 180 and m is 1 to 400;

and then dried at 40 to 80 °C to form a layer of said polymeric compound having a surface which is present as a spherulite.

It is preferred that the dry thickness of the layer of the polymeric compound described above is 0.1 to 5.0  $\mu\text{m}$ .

It is preferred that the mean diameter of the spherulite described above is 0.5 to 50.0  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Furthermore, the present invention is a method for producing a medical device used in contact with blood, wherein a melt molding step is performed using a polymeric compound consisting of the repeating unit structural units represented by the following Formulae I and II:

(Formula I and Formula II)

wherein R is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms, R' is a straight alkylene group having 2 to 10 carbon atoms or an aromatic ring residue, R" is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 7 carbon atoms, n is 1 to 180 and m is 1 to 400;

and then the molded surface is treated with a solvent and dried at 40 to 80 °C to form a spherulite on the surface.

It is preferred that the mean diameter of the spherulite described above is 0.5 to 50.0  $\mu\text{m}$ .

A medical device of the invention and a method for producing the same are further detailed below.

In a medical device of the invention, a layer of a polymeric compound consisting of the repeating structural unit represented by the following Formulae I and II shown below is formed on the surface at which the medical device (substrate) and blood is in contact.

Such polymeric compound is commonly referred to as a segmented nylon.

(Formulae I and II)

The moiety shown as Formula I represents a polyether repeating unit, while the moiety shown as Formula II represents a polyamide repeating unit. The moiety shown as Formula I and the moiety shown as Formula II are bound to each other via an ester bond.

In Formula I, R is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms such as ethylene, isopropylene, tetramethylene groups and the like, and n is 1 to 180, preferably 0 to 60.

In Formula II, R' is a straight alkylene group having 2 to 10, preferably 4 to 8 carbon atoms or an aromatic ring-containing group such as a benzene ring and R'' is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 7 carbon atoms. While the combination of R' and R'' is not particularly limited, one capable of forming of a crystalline-noncrystalline micro-domain structure is preferred for the purpose of improving the anticoagulant activity.

For this purpose, the polyamide moiety (polymer) represented by Formula II is preferably one having a high crystallinity, such as those having the straight hydrocarbon groups whose numbers of the carbon atoms are both even numbers, such as an octamethylene group as R' and a hexamethylene group as R''.

Also in Formula II, m is 1 to 400, preferably 1 to 120.

While the relationship between the polymer units of Formulae I and II in terms of the quantities in an entire polymer is not particularly limited, it is preferable that the moiety represented by Formula I is present in an amount of 10 to 50 % by weight of the entire polymer.

While the molecular weight of such polymer compound (segmented nylon) is not particularly limited, it is preferably 10,000 to 300,000, more preferably 20,000 to 100,000.

Examples of such segmented nylon include those shown below.

[1]  $n(\text{mean})=51$ ,  $m(\text{mean})=33$ , molecular weight is about 70,000

[2]  $n(\text{mean})=51$ ,  $m(\text{mean})=90$ , molecular weight is about 25,000

[3]  $n(\text{mean})=13$ ,  $m(\text{mean})=9$ , molecular weight is about 65,000

While each of the segmented nylons described above itself has an antithrombotic activity as well as excellent durability, moldability and processability, a sufficient antithrombotic activity can not be obtained only by forming a layer of a segmented nylon on the surface where a substrate is brought into contact with a blood.

Thus, it is essential in the invention that the surface of a segmented nylon layer (the surface in contact with a blood) should be a spherulite (spherical crystal). This allows an excellent antithrombotic activity to be

exerted.

A spherulite referred herein is a morphology of a polymer which is formed by growing fibrils around a core to form a spherical crystal, which appears as a protrusion of a hemisphere or analogous shape when observed by a scanning electron microscope (SEM).

While a mechanism by which a spherulite provides an excellent antithrombotic activity is not clear, it is assumed that the crystalline and noncrystalline moieties are aligned so that a firm micro-phase separation structure is established.

While the diameter of a spherulite is not particularly limited, it is preferably 0.5 to 50.0  $\mu\text{m}$ .

A diameter within this range provides an especially excellent antithrombotic activity.

A medical device according to the invention is applied to a component which constitutes an extracorporeal blood circuit. A component of such circuit may for example be various tubes such as a blood pumping tube and a pump tube, a tapered connector for connecting tubes, an arterial or venous insertion catheter, a gas exchange membrane and a dialysis membrane for an artificial organ such as an artificial lung and an artificial kidney, a bubble trap, a blood bag, a chamber, a mix-infusion port, a centrifugal pump and the like.

Furthermore, an inventive device may also be applied to a device which is left in a living body, such as an artificial blood vessel, an artificial heart, an intervacular catheter, a catheter enclosing a lead for a pacemaker as well as a device for a blood infusion and a blood sampling

such as a syringe, a blood sampling tube, a blood bag and accessories thereof.

The devices listed above are only examples, to which the invention is not limited.

A material for a substrate of a medical device may be the same to or different from a segmented nylon described above. When a different material is employed, it may for example be a flexible material such as polyvinylchloride, polyurethane, polyethylene, polypropylene, nylon, EVA, a silicone rubber and the like, a rigid material such as polypropylene, polycarbonate, high density polyethylene, an acrylic resin and the like.

Especially in the present invention, it is preferable that a material for a substrate contains substantially no plasticizer (plasticizer-free material).

A reason why it is preferable to use a plasticizer-free material is that a diffusion of a plasticizer into a segmented nylon layer can be avoided, that the substrate-binding performance is improved, and that the migration of the plasticizer to blood is avoided, thus presenting a high safety.

Those exemplified typically are a plasticizer-free material such as PVC-polyurethane copolymer, PVC-EVA copolymer, polyurethane and the like.

A method for producing a medical device according to the invention is described below.

A. When a segmented nylon layer is formed by a coating process, the following steps are employed.

1) Pretreatment step

The substrate of a medical device is subjected, if necessary, to a pretreatment such as washing and a hydrophilicity-imparting treatment.

Especially to the surface on which a segmented nylon layer is to be formed, a hydrophilicity-imparting treatment is given in order to bind the layer tightly. Such treatment may typically be an acid treatment, a plasma treatment or an ozone treatment.

As a result, peeling of the segmented nylon layer can be avoided and the durability is enhanced, resulting in a capability of being used for a prolonged period.

### 2) Coating step

A solution containing the segmented nylon described above (hereinafter referred to as a coating solution) is coated onto the surface of the substrate which is to be in contact with blood.

A solvent for the coating solution may, for example, be formic acid, hexafluoroisopropyl alcohol, a solvent mixture of formic acid or isopropyl alcohol and the like.

While the concentration of a segmented nylon in a coating solution is not particularly limited, it is preferably 0.5 to 10.0 %.

At a concentration less than 0.5 % a spherulite can not be formed or tends to become uneven even if it can be formed, while at a concentration exceeding 10.0 % the surface becomes excessively irregular and tends to become uneven.

A coating solution may contain additives such as a nucleating agent and a stabilizer.

A method for coating may, for example, be a method in which a

substrate is immersed entirely in a coating solution, a method in which a coating solution is sprayed onto a substrate (shower method), a method in which a coating solution is applied using a roller or a brush. In the case of a medical device having a blood channel (e.g., circuit tube, artificial organ and artificial blood vessel), a coating solution is allowed to travel through the channel whereby depositing the solution onto the internal wall of the channel.

It is preferable to control the coating rate so that the dried layer has a thickness of 0.1 to 5.0  $\mu\text{m}$  as described above.

### 3) Drying step

The coating solution once coated onto a substrate is dried to form a layer of a segmented nylon.

The drying condition (temperature and time) may vary depending on the types and concentrations of the solvents employed, the types and shapes of the substrates and the like.

It is preferred that the drying temperature within the range from 40 to 80 °C. At temperature departing from this range, a spherulite can not be formed on the surface of a segmented nylon layer, or even if it can be formed, it is distributed unevenly or the diameter of the spherulite departs from the range specified above or may be deviated.

The drying step discussed here may be conducted using any known drying device (oven and vacuum drier).

In the case of a medical device having a blood channel, a warm air is allowed to travel through the channel whereby drying the device. In such case, the flow rate of the warm air may, for example, be 1 to 10 L/min.

In the invention, the procedure from the coating step and the drying step may be conducted twice or more, repetitively. In such case, the drying conditions described above may be effected at least at the final drying step in order to form a spherulite on the surface of a segmented nylon layer.

B. When a medical device is formed by a melt molding step using a segmented nylon, the following steps are employed.

1) A segmented nylon described above is molded using a injection molding machine or a press molding machine into a medical device (substrate) such as a connector or an artificial organ. In this step, the molding temperature is preferably 230 to 250 °C. The segmented nylon may contain additives such as a heat stabilizer and a nucleating agent.

2) The surface of the molded article thus obtained is then treated with a solvent. The solvent may, for example, be formic acid, hexafluoroisopropyl alcohol and the like.

A method for the treatment may, for example, be a method in which a solvent is sprayed onto a substrate (shower method) and a method in which a substrate is immersed in a solvent, and, in the case of a tubular medical device such as a connector, a solvent is allowed to travel through its channel.

The treatment period may be determined on the basis of the thickness of a substrate. For example, 5 to 30 seconds is enough for a film having the thickness of 5 mm. When the time period is less than 5 seconds, a spherulite can not be formed or tends to become uneven even if it can be formed. A time period of time exceeding 30 seconds may cause a change in the shape of the substrate.

3) After completion of the solvent treatment, the device is subjected to a drying step. The drying step is conducted similarly as in the coating process described above.

<Examples>

Experiment 1

(Inventive Example 1)

A tapered polycarbonate connector was provided as a substrate, which was immersed in a 0.4 % permanganic acid/sulfuric acid for two minutes, then washed thoroughly and dried, whereby rendering the surface hydrophilic.

Subsequently, a 6 % polytetramethyleneoxide - nylon 610/formic acid solution was introduced into the channel in a connector to coat the inner surface of the channel with this coating solution.

The coated solution was then dried by feeding a warm air at 70 °C to the channel in the connector at the flow rate of 3l/minutes over 6 hours, followed by a vacuum drying for 24 hours to form a segmented nylon layer having a thickness of 1.0 μm.

The condition of the surface of this segmented nylon layer exhibited a scanning electron microscope (SEM) photograph (x 1000) shown in Figure 1. It is evident in this figure that over the surface of the layer a spherulite whose mean diameter is about 5 μm is formed almost evenly.

For comparison, the condition of the inner surface of a connector which was not coated as described above exhibited a scanning electron microscope photograph (x 1000) shown in Figure 3.

(Inventive Example 2)

As a substrate, a tube (outer diameter: 9 mm, inner diameter: 6 mm) of an extracorporeal blood circuit was provided. This tube was made from PCV-EVA copolymer (SEKISUI). This material was a plasticizer-free vinyl chloride-based material which contained no plasticizer.

The inner surface of this tube was coated with a 2 % polytetramethyleneoxide - nylon 610/hexafluoroisopropyl alcohol.

In this coating step, one end of the tube was immersed in the coating solution, and from the other end the coating solution was sucked using a pump to fill the tube with the coating solution, and then the pumping was stopped and the level of the coating solution was allowed to be reduced constantly at 8.0 cm/minutes.

The coated solution was then dried by introducing a warm air at 70 °C into the tube at the flow rate of 3L/minutes over 2 hours, followed by a vacuum drying for 24 hours to form a segmented nylon layer having a thickness of 1.0 µm.

The condition of the surface of this segmented nylon layer exhibited a scanning electron microscope photograph (x 1000) shown in Figure 2. It is evident in this figure that over the surface of the layer a spherulite whose mean diameter is about 5 µm is formed almost evenly.

Instead of the circuit tube, an arterial/venous catheter made from the same material was subjected to the formation of the segmented nylon layer under the similar conditions, and the similar results were obtained.

#### Experiment 2

(Inventive Example 3)

Polypropyleneoxide - nylon 610 was subjected to an injection

molding at the mold temperature of 240 °C to obtain a block having a dimension of 10 x 3 x 50 mm, which was immersed in hexafluoroisopropyl alcohol for 10 seconds to treat the surface and then dried in an oven at 40 °C for 6 hours.

The condition of the surface before the treatment exhibited a scanning electron microscope photograph (x 2000) shown in Figure 4, while the condition of the surface after the treatment exhibited a scanning electron microscope photograph (x 2000) shown in Figure 5. As evident from these photographs, the surface before the treatment was flat but that after the treatment was imparted almost evenly with a spherulite whose mean diameter was about 5 µm.

#### Experiment 3

A platelet dilating ability was examined by the following procedure.

The test substrates employed were Nos.1 to 4 shown below.

No.1: PVC sheet

No.2: PVC-polyurethane copolymer sheet

No.3: PVC-polyurethane copolymer sheet having a layer of polytetramethyleneoxide-nylon 610 (thickness: 1.0 µm, spherulite diameter:

5 µm)

No.4: PVC-polyurethane copolymer sheet having a layer of polypropyleneoxide-nylon 610 (thickness: 1.0 µm, spherulite diameter: 5 µm)

The dimension of each of the test substrates No.1 to No.4 was 8 x 8

mm.

Subsequently, a PRP whose platelet count was adjusted at 105



counts/ $\mu$ L was employed as a sample and each 200  $\mu$ L was added dropwise to each of the test substrates No.1 to No.4, which was allowed to stand at room temperature for 30 minutes and then immobilized with glutaraldehyde.

After washing and drying, the platelet deposited was counted and summarized on the morphological basis (types I, II and III) by examining it using a scanning electron microscope (SEM).

#### <Morphological characterization>

I: From a disk shape in a normal condition, a spherical shape was formed and 1 to 3 pseudopodia were developed.

II: Four or more pseudopodia were developed and the cell body was enlarged to a half of the length of a pseudopodium.

III: The cell body was enlarged more than a half of the length of a pseudopodium and the cell body was crushed almost entirely.

Three samples were tested and the results obtained are represented in Table 1 shown below.

Table 1 Depositing platelet count

Sample	Type I	Type II	Type III	Total
No.1 (Comparative)	135 124 58	73 37 33	224 46 69	432 207 160
No.2 (Comparative)	148 72 144	199 49 40	235 108 53	582 229 237
No.3 (Inventive)	58 48 41	14 0 3	3 0 0	70 48 44
No.4 (Inventive)	44 34 28	12 0 2	3 0 0	49 34 30

As evident from Table 1, the test substrates No.3 and No.4 which

were Inventive Examples exhibited smaller depositing platelet counts with less degrees of the morphological change when compared with the test substrates No.1 and No.2 which were Comparatives.

#### Experiment 4

Similarly as in Experiment 3, the following test substrates were examined for their platelet dilating abilities.

The test substrates employed were Nos.5 and 6 shown below.

No.5: Injection-molded propyleneoxide-nylon 610 sheet (without spherulite)  
No.6: Sheet obtained by treating the sheet of the test substrate No.5 with a solvent and forming a spherulite (diameter: 4  $\mu$ m) on the surface

Table 2 Depositing platelet count

	Type I	Type II	Type III	Total
No.5 (Comparative)	33	12	3	48
No.6 (Inventive)	15	0	0	15

As evident from Table 2, the test substrates No.6 which was Inventive Example exhibited a smaller depositing platelet count with a less degree of the morphological change when compared with the test substrates No.5 which was Comparative.

#### <Effect of the Invention>

As describe above, according to a medical device according to the invention and a method for producing the same provide a medical device having an excellent antithrombotic activity is provided.

Accordingly, an anticoagulant such as heparin is not required to be administered, for example, when a blood circuit is used to perform a blood circulation for a prolonged period, whereby improving the safety to human.

4. Brief description of the drawings

Figures 1 to 5 are the photographs as the substitutes of figures which represent the structures of the spherulites.

Figure 1 and Figure 2 are the scanning electron microscope photographs (x 1000) exhibiting the conditions of the surfaces of the segmented nylon layers according to the present invention.

Figure 3 is the scanning electron microscope photograph (x 1000) exhibiting the surface of a polycarbonate substrate.

Figure 4 is the scanning electron microscope photograph (x 2000) of the injection-molded sheet of a segmented nylon 610 on which no spherulite was formed.

Figure 5 is the scanning electron microscope photograph (x 2000) of the segmented nylon according to the invention on which a spherulite was formed.

⑯ 発明の名称 医療用器具およびその製造方法

⑰ 特願 平1-314924

⑱ 出願 平1(1989)12月4日

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最特許に続く

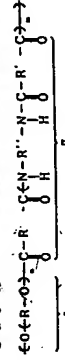
明 細 書

1. 発明の名称

医療用器具およびその製造方法

2. 特許請求の範囲

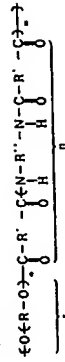
(1) 血液と接触して使用される医療用器具であって、その血液との接触面を、下記の構造式 I および II で示される繰り返し構造単位からなる高分子化合物で形成し、かつその表面が球面をなすことを特徴とする医療用器具。



(ただし、R は炭素数 2~4 の直鎖または分岐のアルキレン基、R' は炭素数 2~10 の直鎖アルキレン基または芳香族環基、R'' は炭素数 2~7 の直鎖または分岐のアルキレン基を表わし、n は 1~180、m は 1~400 である。)

(2) 前記球面の平均直径が 0.5~50.0 μm である請求項 1 に記載の医療用器具。

(3) 血液と接触して使用される医療用器具を製造するに際し、基材の血液との接触面に、下記構造式 I および II で示される繰り返し構造単位からなる高分子化合物を含む溶液を塗布し、次いで、40~80℃ で乾燥を行い、これにより表面が球面をなしている前記高分子化合物の層を形成することを特徴とする医療用器具の製造方法。



(ただし、R は炭素数 2~4 の直鎖または分岐のアルキレン基、R' は炭素数 2~10 の直鎖アルキレン基または芳香族環基、R'' は炭素数 2~7 の直鎖または分岐のアルキレン基を表わし、n は 1~180、m は 1~400 である。)

数2〜7の直鎖または分岐のアルキレン基を有し、 $n$ は1〜180、 $m$ は1〜400である。）

(7) 前記の球晶の平均直径が、0.5〜5.0 $\mu$ mである請求項8に記載の医療用器具の製造方法。

### 3. 発明の詳細な説明

#### <血漿上の利用分野>

本発明は、例えば血液回路の構成部材のごとく、血液と接触して使用される医療用器具およびその製造方法に関する。

#### <従来の技術>

血液体外循環回路は、各種チューブ、チューブを接続するコネクタ、人工臓器（人工肺、人工腎臓）等で構成されており、チューブの構成材料としては主にポリ塩化ビニル、コネクタおよび人工臓器のケーシングの構成材料としては

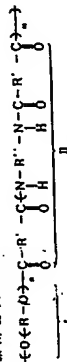
#### <本発明が解決しようとする課題>

本発明は、上述した従来の欠点に陥み得なされたもので、その目的は、それ自身が抗血栓性を有する医療用器具およびその製造方法を提供することにある。

#### <課題を解決するための手段>

このような目的は、以下の本発明により達成される。

即ち、本発明は、血液と接触して使用される医療用器具であって、その血液との接触面を、下記の構造式IおよびIIで示される繰り返し構造単位からなる高分子化合物で形成し、かつその表面が球晶をなしていることを特徴とする医療用器具である。



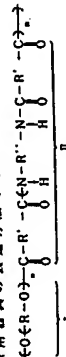
(ただし、Rは炭素数2〜4の直鎖または分岐のアルキレン基、R'は炭素数2〜10の直鎖

アルキレン基または芳香族環基、R''は炭素数2〜7の直鎖または分岐のアルキレン基を有し、 $n$ は1〜180、 $m$ は1〜400である。）

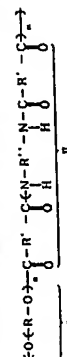
前記球晶の平均直径が、0.5〜5.0 $\mu$ mである医療用器具であるのが好ましい。

また、本発明は、血液と接触して使用される医療用器具を製造するに際し、基材の血液との接触面に、下記構造式IおよびIIで示される繰り返し構造単位からなる高分子化合物を含む溶媒を塗布し、次いで、40〜80 $^{\circ}$ Cで乾燥を行

い、これにより表面が球晶をなしている前記高分子化合物の層を形成することを特徴とする医療用器具の製造方法である。



(ただし、Rは炭素数2〜4の直鎖または分岐のアルキレン基、R'は炭素数2〜10の直鎖



(ただし、Rは炭素数2〜4の直鎖または分岐のアルキレン基、R'は炭素数2〜10の直鎖アルキレン基または芳香族環基、R''は炭素数2〜7の直鎖または分岐のアルキレン基を有し、 $n$ は1〜180、 $m$ は1〜400である。）

前記の球晶の平均直径が、0.5〜5.0 $\mu$ mである医療用器具の製造方法であるのが好ましい。

以下、本発明の医療用器具およびその製造方法の構成について詳細に説明する。

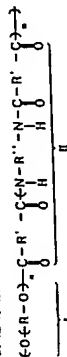
本発明の医療用器具は、医療用器具（基材）の血液との接触面に、下記の構造式IおよびIIで示される繰り返し構造単位からなる高分子化合物の層が形成されている。

なお、このような高分子化合物は、いわゆる

(4) 前記高分子化合物の層の乾燥時の厚さは、0.1〜5.0 $\mu$ mである請求項3に記載の医療用器具の製造方法。

(5) 前記球晶の平均直径が、0.5〜5.0 $\mu$ mである請求項3または4に記載の医療用器具の製造方法。

(6) 血液と接触して使用される医療用器具を製造するに際し、下記構造式IおよびIIで示される繰り返し構造単位からなる高分子化合物で溶媒を塗布し、次いで、溶媒で成形表面を処理し、40〜80 $^{\circ}$ Cで乾燥を行い、これにより表面に球晶を形成することを特徴とする医療用器具の製造方法。



(ただし、Rは炭素数2〜4の直鎖または分岐のアルキレン基、R'は炭素数2〜10の直鎖アルキレン基または芳香族環基、R''は炭素

主にポリプロピレンやポリカーボネートが用いられている。

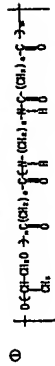
これらの材料は、特性、加工性に優れ、人体に対する安全性（溶出物や毒性がない）が高く、また材料コストが安いという観点から選択されているものである。

しかるに、これらの材料には、血液との適合性に問題のあるものもある。即ち、凝固時に血中より血液凝固を行うと、血液との接触面に血栓が形成される。

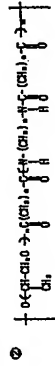
従って、長期血液循環を行うためには、回路内にヘパリン等の抗凝固剤を連続的に注入する必要があるが、人体への悪影響、例えば手術後の出血傾向等を考慮すると、前記抗凝固剤の血液接触とは好ましくなく強力避けるべきである。

このような事情から、抗凝固剤を投与せずに抗血栓性を有する血液回路構成部材の開発が望まれていた。

のようなるものが得られる。



(n(平均))=51, m(平均)=23, 分子量は約170,000



(n(平均))=51, m(平均)=50, 分子量は約25,000



(n(平均))=13, m(平均)=8, 分子量は約95,000

好ましくは、結晶-非結晶のミクロドメイン構造を形成するようなるものがよい。

そのためには、構造式IIの部分で表わされるポリアミド部分(高分子体)は高結晶化度のものが好ましく、例えばR'がオクタメチレン基、R''がヘキサメチレン基のような炭素数が偶数の炭素数の炭化水素基のものが好ましい。

また、構造式II中のmは1~400、好ましくは1~120である。

構造式IおよびIIの部分の重合単位の高分子体における重均分子量は特に限定されないが、構造式I部分が全体の10~50重量%程度のものが好ましい。

このようなる高分子化合物(セグメント化ナイロン)の分子量は特に限定されないが、好ましくは10,000~300,000、より好ましくは20,000~100,000である。

セグメント化ナイロンの具体例としては、次

この範囲のものは特に抗血栓性が得られるからである。

本発明の医療用器具は、血液体外循環回路の構成材料に適用される。この回路構成材料としては、送血チューブ、ポンプチューブ等の各種チューブ、チューブを接続する異径コネクタ、動脈挿入カテーテル、人工肺、人工腎臓等の人工臓器のガス交換膜や透析膜、バブルトラップ、血液バッグ、チャンバー、灌注口、通心ポンプ等が挙げられる。

また、人工血管、人工心臓、血管内留置カテーテル、ペースメーカーのリード線等を収納するカテーテル等の生体内に留置される器具や、シリンジ、注射器、血液バッグ、およびそれらの付属品等の輸血または採血用器具にも適用することができる。

なお、上記各器具は一例であって、これらに限定されるものではない。医療用器具の構成材料は、前記セグメント化ナイロンと同一のものであっても異なるものであってもよい。

A. セグメント化ナイロン層を織布より製造される。

1) 前処理工程

必要に応じて、医療用器具の基材に対し洗浄、脱水処理等の前処理を施す。

特に、セグメント化ナイロンの層を形成する面に対しては、層の密着性を良好とするための処理として、脱水処理を施しておくのが好ましい。具体的には、酸処理、プラズマ処理、オゾン処理等が行われる。

これにより、セグメント化ナイロンの層の剥離等が防止され、耐久性が向上するため、長期の使用にも対応することが可能である。

2) 織布工程

前述したセグメント化ナイロンを含む溶液(以下、織液という)を基材の組織と織液との間に織布する。

織液の組織としては、糸、ヘキサフロロイソプロピルアルコール、糸、ヘキサフロロアルコール混合溶液等が挙げられる。

の好ましい。

3) 乾燥工程

織液に織布された織液層を乾燥してセグメント化ナイロンの層を形成する。

乾燥条件(乾燥温度、乾燥時間)は、使用する織液の種類や織液、基材の組織や形状等に応じて適宜決定される。

このうち、乾燥温度は、40~80度とするのが好ましい。この範囲を外れると、セグメント化ナイロンの層の表面に球晶が形成されないか、または球晶が形成されたとしてもその分布が不均一となったり、球晶の密度が前述の範囲外となるか、直径にバラツキが生じたりするからである。

なお、このような乾燥は、公知の任意の乾燥装置(オーブンおよび真空乾燥器)を用いて行えばよい。

また、血液接触を有する医療用器具に対しては、その医療内に血液を供給することにより乾燥することが可能である。この場合、血液



FIG. 2

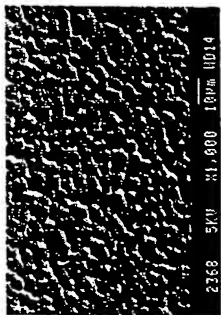


FIG. 3

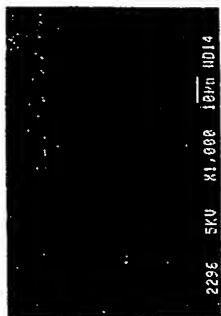


FIG. 4

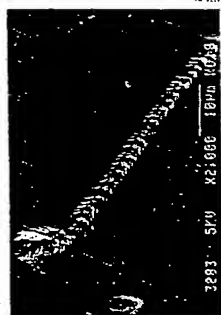


FIG. 5



特開平3-170068 (8)

料No. 5は比較例である試料No. 6に比べ、粘着した血小板数が少なく、かつその形態変化も少ない。

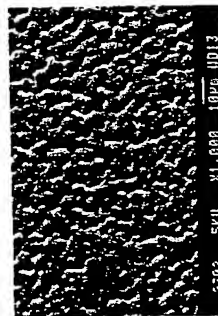
<発明の効果>

以上述べたように、本発明の医療用器具およびその製造方法によれば、抗血栓性に優れた医療用器具が提供される。  
従って、例えば血液回路を用いて長期間血液循環を行う際、ヘパリン等の抗凝固剤を投与する必要がなくなり、人体への安全性が高まる。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図～第5図は、いずれも結晶の構造を示す図面代用写真である。  
第1図および第2図は、それぞれ本発明に関するセグメント化ナイロンの層の表面の形態を示す電子顕微鏡写真(1000倍)である。  
第3図は、ポリカーボネート製基材の表面の

FIG. 1



料No. 3および4は、比較例である試料No. 1および2に比べ、粘着した血小板数が少なく、かつその形態変化も少ない。

表 2

表 2 粘着血小板数

表 2 粘着血小板数

表 2 粘着血小板数

表 2 粘着血小板数

表 2 粘着血小板数

	1 型	2 型	計
No. 5 (比較例)	33	12	45
No. 6 (本発明)	15	0	15

表 2 から明らかなように、本発明例である試

電子顕微鏡写真(1000倍)である。

第4図は、結晶を形成していないセグメント化ナイロン610の射出成形シートの電子顕微鏡写真(2000倍)である。

第5図は、結晶を形成している本発明に関するセグメント化ナイロンの表面の形態を示す電子顕微鏡写真(2000倍)である。

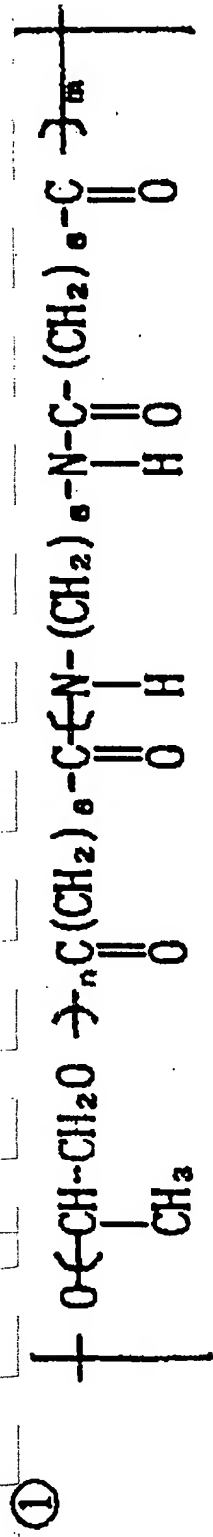
出 願 人 テルモ株式会社  
同 司 坂井 精久  
同 司 結 方 直 樹  
同 司 新 技 術 事 業 団 体  
代 理 人 弁 理 士 石 井 隆 一  
同 司 弁 理 士 増 田 達 哉

第1頁の続き  
②発明者  
②発明者  
②発明者  
②発明者

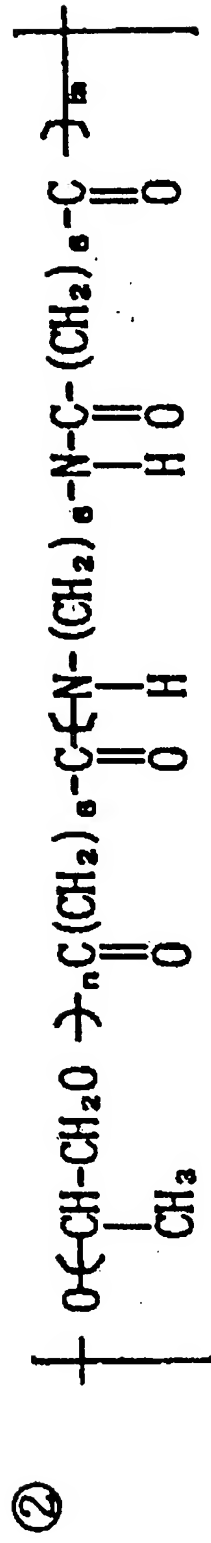
結膜由片岡野  
方井井岡野

國浩仲一光  
銭平彦則夫

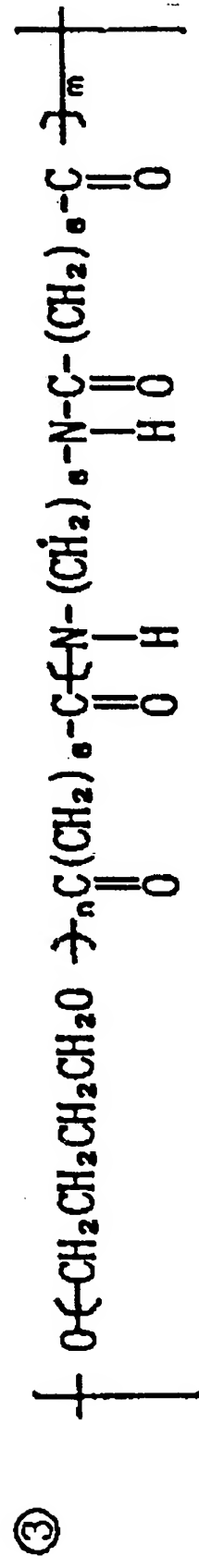
東京都杉並区阿佐谷北6-29-6  
東京都世田谷区若林4-29-8  
東京都日野市日野台2-3-22  
東京都練馬区小竹町2-40-102  
千葉県市川市国府台6-12-9-101



( $n$ (平均)=51,  $m$ (平均)=33、分子量は約70,000)



( $n$ (平均)=51,  $m$ (平均)=90、分子量は約25,000)



( $n$ (平均)=13,  $m$ (平均)=9、分子量は約65,000)



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